The People's Advocate.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents Per Year. | PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN; BUT MEN AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES. | Price, Five Cents.

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THE FRUIT PAID THE RENT.

"Gaze on these beautiful lands,"
The landlord said, rubbing his hands,
"The fruit, sir, will pay
The rent any day—
The place is a gift as it stands."

The tenant moved in with a shout
And stayed there a year or about,
When, minus the rent,
Did landlord lament
And feel like his tenant—put out.

"But landlord, now didn't you say
The fruit for the renting would pay
Your own words I suit—
I leave you the fruit—
Just send me the balance. Good-day."

—*H. C. Dodge, in Norristown Herald.*

FAMILIAR TALKS ON SCIENCE.—NO. 10.

THE PLANETS.

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Omitting the asteroids, the planets are eight in number. Their names and mean distances from the sun in millions of miles are as follows. Mercury 35, Venus 66, Earth 92, Mars 139, Asteroids about 250, Jupiter 475, Saturn 872, Uranus 1,753, Neptune 3,745.

Mercury moves around the sun in eighty-seven days, Venus in two hundred and twenty-four days, the Earth in three hundred and sixty-five days; but Mars is nearly two years in the journey around the sun, Jupiter nearly twelve, Saturn about thirty, Uranus not far from one hundred, and Neptune is nearly two hundred years in completing its annual revolution.

The diameter of Mercury is in round thousands of miles, three, that of Venus seven, of the Earth eight, of Mars four, of Jupiter eighty-five, of Saturn seventy, of Uranus thirty-three, of Neptune thirty-seven.

Mercury has about one twentieth the volume of the earth, Venus about eight tenths, and Mars about one sixth, while Jupiter has more than twelve hundred times, Saturn nearly seven hundred times, Uranus seventy-four times, and Neptune one hundred and five times the earth's volume. The volume of a sphere varies as the cube of the diameter—a fact which it becomes every one to remember when he is tempted to buy two small apples for one cent instead of one large one for two cents. A ball two inches in diameter contains eight times as much as a ball but one inch through.

The planets are not all of equal density; and the weight of objects upon their surface varies greatly. A man weighing 100 pounds on the earth would weigh only 43 pounds in Mercury, 98 in Venus, and 38 in Mars, while in Jupiter would be 260, in Saturn 114, in Uranus 71, and in Neptune 75.

The sun sheds six or seven times more light to the square miles upon Mercury than upon the earth, and twice as much upon Venus as upon the earth. While Mars receives only half as much, Jupiter one twenty-seventh, Saturn one hundredth, Uranus one five hundredth, and Neptune not more than one thousandth of what we receive.

The asteroids are all very small and those now discovered number about two hundred. They revolve in orbits between those of Mars and Jupiter. They are so numerous and their motion so varied that astronomers are beginning to question whether it is worth while to keep track of all of them. Near the beginning of this century Dr. Olbers of Bremen conjectured that the asteroids were the fragments of an exploded planet, and many things appeared to give plausibility to this view; but now, neither this nor any other theory of their origin is maintained with any great degree of confidence.

Of the planets, Mars is most like the earth, and astronomers have supposed they could even discern the accumulation of ice and snow over its polar regions. But all such conjectures must be received with caution. Jupiter is now supposed to be so hot as to shine in part by light of its own, and, like the sun, is brighter in the centre than near the edges, and, like the sun, has spots on its surface. The so called belts of Jupiter are in many respects like the spot zones of the sun. Saturn is remarkable for its rings which, with the moons of Jupiter, were among the first discoveries of Galileo after the invention of the telescope. The rings of Saturn are now supposed to consist of innumerable satellites revolving independently about the planet, but which appear, on account of their distance, like dust in the air, or birds in a flock, to be merged in one moving mass.

Neptune is most remarkable for the circumstances connected with its discovery. The planet Uranus behaved so unaccountably and showed so many irregularities that early in this century astronomers began to suspect there was another planet exterior to it. Mr. Adams of England and M. Leverrier of France made independent calculations of where the supposed planet ought to be, and they were in almost exact agreement as to its position. On the evening of September 23, 1846, the planet was, according to directions, discovered by Dr. Galle of Berlin. The same object had been seen in August by Professor Challis of Cambridge, England, and only waited the arrival from Germany of the most recent *Star-Map* for identification.

Professor Benjamin Pierce, however, maintains that the disturbances of Uranus would have been accounted for by a planet interior to it, and that was the supposed body whose disturbances Adams and Leverrier estimated, but that once in six hundred years the apparent position of these supposed planets would coincide, and that coincidence occurred in 1848! Thus he would have it that this celebrated discovery was the result of accident as well as of the directing genius of man.

BALTIMORE NOTES.

The first entertainment and ball given by the Athen Social Club was by far a great success and the characteristics which accompanied it will long be remembered in the social circle. More than one hundred invitations had been issued reaching as far as Washington where they found their way in the rooms of the Sparta and Cadets Clubs.

The halls secured for the occasion were among the finest in the city. On the first floor was the reception room tastefully decorated with rare and beautiful paintings, brussell carpeted, brilliant chandeliers and musical instruments. The reporter upon reaching the hall on the second floor was ushered in a large spacious room with handsome curtains and drapery also adorned with beautiful paintings. In the center reaching for some feet was a table holding all of delicacies of the season awaiting the arrival of the guests. On the third floor which was used for dancing, was lavishly prepared, the floor was well waxed and the music was under the lead of Prof. Webb, the Pinafore Orchestra of the city. The dancing cards were handsomely gotten up by Welch the printer with satin tassels attached. Among the guests present were Messrs. Harry Smith, Harry Johnson, Clifton Governs, Theo. Jackson, Nicholas Colbert and Daniel Brooks of Washington, D. C., representatives of the Sparta Club. Mr. Malachi Gibson the president, left no stone unturned to make it pleasant for all present. Mr. George P. T. Jones superintended everything in the terpsichorean department and his tall, slender form could be seen as he was busily engaged arranging things in order. It was stated that Mamie La Prade was the belle of the evening and it became a growing sentiment. The evening passed pleasantly and it was about 12.30 o'clock before Prof. Webb played his march for the guests to retire to the reception room. There were quite a number present.

—Mr. Samuel Marrow, a caterer in Philadelphia who formerly resided in our city, passed through on Wednesday enroute for Washington.

—There were two very prominent weddings here last week and one sham wedding where the attendants and guests waited in vain for the bride groom.

—The reception given by Miss Charity Bright in the spacious parlor No. 343 N. Howard St. was a brilliant affair. Everything was brought in requisition to make the occasion nonpareil. The caterer was Benjamin Simms whose management was commendable. "Goliah."

The Khedive's Gift.

BY "POTOMAC."

For the Advocate.]

Come with me into Egypt's past, and we will look into the early history the youth of this "legacy of ancient civilization,"—this hoary pillar full of years which had voyaged over the deeps to spend its remaining days amid a foreign people.

My young readers know that after the deluge, the Old World was peopled with the descendants of Noah's three sons, and the country we call Egypt was also poetically known as Ham. Ps. 78:51 105:23. "The land of the Dark people."

From the death of Noah to the birth of Moses embraced some four hundred and seventeen years, and somewhere in the beginning of the period the obelisk now standing in Central Park, in the city of New York, was fashioned from the Syenestic quarries, Syene, now Assouan, is mentioned in Ezek. 29:10 30:6. It is situated among the islands on the first cataract in Upper Egypt, the most picturesque spot of the Nile valley. At the present day there are to be found mission stations at all the leading cities from this site to Alexandria. This stone quarried at Syene was rose colored granite, and is susceptible of a high polish.

Probably all obelisks were erected within a period of rather more than a thousand years, and none later than 525 B. C. They were erected in pairs. The majority of the smaller ones were of sandstone. The larger ones were of this rose colored granite. The largest obelisk now known is that of the Lateran, standing in Rome whither it was carried by a son of Constantine the Great. Its heighth, exclusive of the base, is 105 feet and 2 inches. A pair of comparatively small ones stood before the Temple in Luxor. One of these was removed to Paris where it now stands in the Place de la Concorde. The other is still sentinel before the ruined Temple.

The companion of our monolith stands to-day in London. This word *monolith* is derived from two Greek words, the one signifying single, the other stone. The monuments of obelisk form in our own country are not monoliths.

Thebes, the capital of Upper Egypt and the No (the latter signifying portico or temple,) or No-Ammon of the Old Testament, Jer. 46:25 Nah. 3:8, is especially rich in grand and grim old ruins. It is reputed in antiquity to be the oldest city in the world. It covered a site equal to that of ancient Rome, or modern Paris. On both sides of the Nile Thebes extended. Its dead kings sleep in their strong graves on the west side, while sphynxes, pillars and columns alike witness to a vanished age. On the eastern bank lived the mass of its population, and here are found giant debris in the present villages of Luxor and Carnac.

From the quarries of Syene (the present Assouan) the subject of this sketch was hewn, and was either conveyed by land on sledges and rollers, or by water on raft or flat-bottomed boat past regal Thebes to the city of On. Gen. 41:45.

On was the ancient seat of the worship of the sun. Its name signifies City of Light, or City of the Sun. The Arabs called it Ain Shems—Fountain of the Sun. In Greek it was Heliopolis; in Egyptian, On, while the Hebrews termed it Beth-Shemesh, Jer. 43:13 This latter term must not be confounded with a city of Judah written Beth-Shemish, which was fifteen miles west of Jerusalem.

Heliopolis was the sacred city of Egypt. The center of the worship of their gods, the sacred bull dwelling here in a magnificent temple. The legend of the wonderful phœnix bird gathered about the city. For ages it was renowned for its learning and its priesthood—"a University city."—and under its wise old priests Slon and Plato pursued various branches of knowledge, and it was a daughter of one of the high priests here whom Joseph married. Gen. 41:45. But alas, for human greatness! Twenty years before the birth of Christ it was visited by Strabo who found it a city of ruins.

Heliopolis was situated six or eight miles north-east from the site of modern Cairo. Here perhaps 2,000 years B. C., our obelisk reared its head before the Temple of the Sun, which temple was built by Osirtasen, an Egyptian monarch. The first erection of this obelisk was not less than three thousand one hundred years ago. The Egyptian nation was in its glory and pride. Certainly for one thousand years this monolith, with its companion shaft, stood before the grand Temple and looked down upon the Egypt world, witnessing the wane of the nation's grandeur and dignity, and finally its humility and desolation.

Five hundred years had the obelisk stood when the Exodus took place. Therefore it had been a familiar presence to Moses from his babyhood up to maturity. No doubt in his youth he deciphered the curious and baffling profusion of hieroglyphics as the schoolboy of our day reads his Latin. The Persians somewhere in the year 500 B. C., marched about its base, and around it Alexander paced his steed.

In the eighth year of Augustus Cæsar, B. C., 22 years the obelisk was removed one hundred and twenty miles down the Nile to the seaport Alexandria. Here it adorned a majestic temple and for nineteen hundred years rose grandly from the shifting sands to meet the eye of the incoming or outgoing mariner of the Mediterranean.

A few years since it was given to our government, and in the Fall of 1880 arrived at the foot of W. 96th street, New York, where it now rears its stature in Central Park of that city.

Originally it stood on four copper crabs, but is at present mounted on a solid pedestal. Each of the original crabs weighed one hundred and fifty pounds; each was 8 inches thick, 12 inches long, 16 inches broad. Four crabs of bronze, manufactured at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, now crouch at the corners of the pedestal.

The obelisk proper is 69 feet and two inches in heighth, measures 7 feet and 7 inches by 8 feet two inches at base, and tapers to 5 feet square at base apex or pyramidian. The pedestal is 9 ft. sq., 7 ft. high, and its weight is 43 tons.

Nearly four thousand years are wrapped in the stony breast of this venerable monument, and around its foot, once planted in Egypt's soil, the little children of America group and chat.

THE WELCOME CLUB.

Inauguration ceremonies are as remarkable for their social duties as their public civic requirements. From time immemorable the inauguration of the President is followed by the Inaugural Reception. This official Reception is followed by receptions by private citizens to their friends and public entertainments generally.

Among the many strangers from abroad may be included a large number of the most respectable, intelligent, enterprising and influential colored citizens of the leading cities of the North, and West, and public men of deserved consideration from the South—people who are prompt when at home to extend the hospitalities of their respective localities to all worthy tourists and pleasure seekers. It is but fair, then, that some public reception on the part of our citizens, especially these who have enjoyed hospitality abroad should be given these distinguished strangers to our city. For this purpose the WELCOME CLUB was organized at the residence of Mr. Robt. J. Harlan by the election of T. J. Minton, President, R. J. Harlan Secretary and M. M. Holland, Treasurer.

The reception came off Monday night at Tallmadge Hall. The invitations which are neatly engraved ran thus:

You are respectfully invited to
attend a Reception given by
the
"Welcome Club,"
at
Tallmadge Hall
Monday evening, March 7th 1881.
R. J. Harlan, Secretary. T. J. Minton, President.
Grand March at 9 p. m.

Each guest was requested to produce his card of invitation at the door.

The following are the members of the Club, men:

M. M. Holland, T. J. Minton, Wyatt Archer, R. J. Harlan, R. S. Smith, Frank A. Hyman, Wm. E. Matthews, Dr. A. T. Augusta, H. B. Abrahams, Wm. Montague, J. F. Cook, F. J. Barbadoes, A. S. Jones, J. G. B. Marshall, J. Malvin, J. A. Johnson, J. C. Nalle, R. Henderson, G. H. Richardson, Joseph Hannoe, C. C. Caldwell, J. H. Delamotta, R. W. Tompkins, Jos. Morrison, C. A. Fleetwood, Capt. T. S. Kelley, O. S. B. Wall, Edw. Wall, Archie Lewis, Henry Johnson, W. H. Smith, J. W. Cole, S. W. Estren, H. E. Baker, J. B. Deveaux, G. *M.* Matthews, Chas. H. Lee, Dunmore, W. H. Black, J. W. Cromwell, Howard Williams, S. W. Lewis, Samuel Jackson, and Geo. W. Ball.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1881.

Subscribers finding this paragraph marked will understand that their subscriptions have expired, and unless they promptly renew the paper will be discontinued to their address.

The United States and his wife were here last week.

Walking was remarkably good last week and the week before that also. We shudder for the pedestrians on the homeward stretch.

It is whispered that the recent letter of Marshall Douglass displayed such diplomacy that his fitness for important service abroad was at once discovered.

That National Convention of colored men which was called to meet here on the 4th inst. did not come off. We predicted that it would be a fizzle.

O. M. Stewart, editor of the *Virginia Star*, is deserving of consideration in the distribution of patronage in Richmond. He has worked hard, kept his paper in existence, and battled manfully for the republican cause. If any body is entitled to receive recognition in the city of Richmond, he is that man.

President Garfield's utterance on the Negro question is both an argument and a declaration of principle. If he follows out the former to its legitimate conclusion and is faithful to the latter he will give us a better administration than we have heretofore had.

The appointment of Frederick Douglas Minister to Brazil would widen the sphere of the American Negro as a representative American citizen. Brazil is next to us, the most powerful richest and most civilized American Nation. It is a country with which our commercial relations should be of the most intimate nature. Brazil pays Europe millions of dollars for goods which should come from the United States. What a crown of honor it would be for the foremost Negro of his times that under his rule a commerce was developed which built up those shipping interests which were paralyzed during a civil war of which slavery was in fact the prime rgent?

THE CABINET.

The Cabinet of President Garfield is based manly on geographical and personal considerations. With the exception of Postmaster General James, Blaine and W. M. Veagh, the appointees have shown no special fitness for the duties incumbent on them. Secretary Windom's financial record is good, and we believe he will make a popular Secretary. The most popular appointment is that of Robert Lincoln with which the Grant wing will be especially well gratified and all lovers of the martyred Lincoln pleased. But we cannot help thinking that if Robert Lincoln with no previous experience in public affairs, save as a successful lawyer, can administer the portfolio of one of the executive departments, why should not a Negro with superior experience, equal public education and wider reputation have discharged one quite as well? We do not object to the appointment of Robert Lincoln—we heartily approve it; but inasmuch as the claims of the Southern Republicans were deemed worthy of recognition we do not see why an appointment from the stronger element of the party in the South could not have been made with the same propriety. We give no names for comparisons are odious.

As to Postmaster General James there is but one opinion. The man who made the postoffice of New York City with its multifarious trusts the model one of the United States, certainly has a sphere of operations which will tax his capacity for organization and securing uniformity to the very utmost. Secretary Blaine has now a field in which to win, if he can, victories for our maritime interests as signal as those Sherman won for our finances.

Let us give the administration opportunity to fairly develope its policy before we either mustintedly praise or needlessly condemn it.

THE INAUGURATION

There never has been anytime in the history of the Capital of the Nation when a larger crowd has been attracked here than during the recent inaugural exercises. The trains and lines of steamers leading to the city were taxed to the uttermost to bring the rush of strangers here. Trains were delayed more by the immense travel than by the severest snow storm of the severe winter now rapidly drawing to a close. The scenes at the depots can only be compared to those experienced during the centennial when after harvest the farmers from the Great West took in their route, to or from the city of Brotherly Love, the city just beautified by the genius and labors of Alex. Shepherd—with this difference last week the crowd embraced all colors and thousands of soldiers.

THE WEAHTER

on the Fourth was at first very inclement, a light snow having fallen during the night and continued till about the time for the exercises to begin, after which it quickly cleared away.

THE PARADE

without going into details it is sufficient to say that there never has been a greater military civic display since the famous review immediately after the close of the war, when the battle-scarred veterans were returning to their firesides which they fought so zealously, so gallantly, so successfully to maintain by preserving the integrity of our Nation. It is estimated that fully eighteen thousand men were in the line, of which Pennsylvania furnished quite one half. Crack companies from the leading cities of the country were on hand to add to the imposing character of the scene. A feature was the presence of several colored companies, of which Virginia furnished not less than eleven, besides the Hampton Cadets in which there were Indians as well as Negroes. Pennsylvania was represented by the Gray Invincibles an organization which has won an enviable place in the estimation of military men at home and abroad as well for the fine soldierly appearance of its members as for their skill in the manual of arms. Virginia had the State Guards of Richmond, the Flipper Guards, Petersburg Blues and Grays of Peterburg, the Hill City Guards of Lynchburg, Virginia Guards and Seaboard Elliott Greys of Portsmouth, The Langston and the Hannibal Guards from Norfolk and from Hampton the Libby Guards.

Our own District furnished The Bulter Zouaves, the Washington Cadets, Capitol City Guards, Lincoln Guards. Never before had the colored militia such an opportunity to favorably impress the country; that they improved the opportunity it is not necessary to state.

The Fireworks at night under Prof. Jackson excelled anything previously witnessed here.

The ball at night doubtless surpassed any one previously given here. The accessories were almost perfect.

All day Saturday until late in the night the streets were filled with strangers and moving soldiers. Only the dawn of the Sabbath stopped the sound of the rolling drum and once more Washington became itself.

—Hon. Mr. Witherspoon, of Florida will lecture at Lincoln Mission Sunday night.

PERSONAL.

P. B. S. Pinchback is a great dancer.

Prof. J. P. Sampson is at work on a book which deals with the races, their origin, etc., etc.

Messrs. John Grooms and Wm. Poole of New York, left the city on the 8th inst., after a pleasant visit.

Alfred J. Anderson, of Ohio, is a candidate for appointment as Minister to Hayti. He came near getting it four years ago.

Mr. G. L. M. Watkins, of Alabama, is here to prosecute his claims for the U. S. Marshallship of the Northern Ala. district.

Geo. W. Williams spoke at Dr. Fulton's last Sunday night and in interview by a "Tribune" reporter says the way to settle the Southern question is to encourage the Exodus, break up the tenant system, and educate those who remain.

George is right as to the education business.

The Jubilee Singers were last week at Oswego, N. Y. The "Times" of that city after praising the concert, says:

Miss Jennie Jackson pleased the audience with "The Old Folks at Home" and responded to an encore with "The Cows are in the Corn." Miss Lawrence, with her expressive face, winning ways and voice of considerable clearness delighted her listeners with "Queen of the Night," and as an encore "I Cannot Sing the old Songs." The male quartet sang admirably.

Hon. J. S. Hinton, of Indiana, has succeeded in having the word "white" stricken from the School Law and also in adopting an amendment allowing children regardless of color, to attend the schools nearest their respective homes. This matter has passed the House, with a reasonably hope of it passing the Senate. Mr. Hinton presided over the deliberations of the House today, the first time in the history of the State of a man of color being granted the honor of presiding over such an august body in the Northern States.—"Right Way."

In view of the fact of the reproduction in part in the "Conservator" and the Huntsville (Ala·) "Gazette" of a sketch of Mr. J. W. Cromwell first published in the "Christain Recorder," it will be permissable to remark that there were as many mistakes therein to alleged matters of fact as there were of those of fancy. Mr. Cromwell was not born in the City of Brotherly Love, and he is not a member of many literary social and beneficial societies; he is not president of a cooperative association; he is not president of an industrial school, It is also true that he does not subsist on newspapers.

THE INAUGURATION.

We make the following extract from the patriotic and statesman-like inaugural address of President Garfield:

The elevation of the Negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the constitution of 1787. No thoughtful man can fail the appreciate its beneficial effects upon our institutions and people. It has freed us from perpetual danger of war and dissolution, it has added immensely to the moral and industrial forces of our people, it has liberated the master as well as the slave from a relation which wronged and enfeebled both, it has surrendered to their own guardianship the manhood of more than five million of people, and has opened to to each of them a career of freedom and usefulness, it has given new inspiration to the power of self-help in both places, by making labor more honorable to one and more necessary to the other. The influence of this force will grow greater and bear richer fruit with coming years. No doubt the great change has caused serious disturbance to our southern communities. This is to be deplored, though it was perhaps unavoidable. But those who resisted the change should remember that under our institutions there was no middle ground for the Negro race between slavery and equal citizenship. There can be no permanent disfranchisement as a solution. It is alleged that in many places honest local government is impossible if a mass of uneducated Negroes are allowed to vote. This is a grave allegation, and if it is the only palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot-box, such local government is certainly a great evil which ought to be prevented; but to violate the freedom and sanctity of suffrage is more than an evil, it is a crime, which, if persisted in, will distroy the goverment itself, and to succeed is not a remedy. If in other lands it be high treason to compass the death of the king, it should be counted no less a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and stifle its voice. It has been said unsettled questions have no pity, for the repose of nations. It should be said with the utmost emphasis that this question of suffrage will never give repose, safety to the states or to the Nation until each within its own jurisdiction makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong sanctions of law. But the danger which arises from ignorance in the voter cannot be denied. It covers a field far wider than that which the outgrowth of suffrage and the present condition of that race covers. It is a danger that lurks and hides in the sources and fountains of power in every state that has no standard by which to measure disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in the citizen when joined to corruption and fraud in the suffrage. The voters of the union who make and unmake constitutions, and upon whose will hang the destinies of our government can transmit their supreme authority to no successors, save the coming generation of voters, who are the sole heirs of sovereign power. If that generation comes to its inheritance blinded by ignorance, corruption and vice, the fall of the republic will be certain and remediless. The census has already sounded the alarm in appalling figures which mark how dangerously high the tide of illiteracy has risen among our voters and their children. To the south this question is of supreme importance, but the responsibility for the existence of slavery did not rest upon the south alone. The nation itself is responsible for the extension of suffrage, and is under special obligation to aid in removing illiteracy which it has added to the voting population. For the north and south alike there is but one remedy. All constitutional powers of the Nation and of the states, and all the volunteer forces of the people should be summoned to meet this danger by the saving influence of universal education. It is the high privilege and sacred duty of those now living to educate their successors and provide by intelligence and virtue for the inheritance which awaits them. In this beneficent work section and races should be forgotten, and partisanship should be unkown. Let our hope find new meaning in the divine oracle which declares that "a little child shall lead them," for our own little children will soon control the destinies of the republic. We do not now differ in our our judgment concern the controversies of past generations, and fifty years hence our children will be divided in their opinions concerning our controversies. They will surely bless their fathers and their fathers' God that the union was preserved, and that slavery was overthrown, and that both races were made equal before the law. We may retard but we cannot prevent final reconsideration. Is it not possible for us now to make a truce with time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdict? Enterprises of the highest importance to our moral and material well-being invite us and offer ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving behind them the battle-fields of dead issues, move forward and in the strength of liberty and restored union win the grander victories of peace.

Grand Inaugural Reception at Tallmadge Hall by the Welcome Club.

The reception by the Welcome Club, a notice of the organization of which is found elsewhere, was a grand success. Fully two hundred and twenty ladies and gentlemen and among them some of the best representatives of Washington society, and that of neighboring and distant cities, North, South, East and West were present—tastefully, in many cases most richly attired, to spend an evening in "tripping it on light fantastic" and promenading,—keeping step with the strains of music poured forth by a detachment of the far-famed *Marine* Band.

The Grand March began at 9 p. m., and then followed in quick succession quadrilles, waltzes, lancers, polkas and other fancy dances. until shortly after midnight there was a grand promenade in which all participated, then a direct march for the supper table, where there was an abundance and a sufficient variety to satisfy the most fastidious on the one hand or to allay the hunger on the other.

Owing to a lack of system in serving, there was a greater delay in the supper room than the amount consumed warranted and some dissatisfaction occasioned in this regard for which there should have been no cause, especially as Mr. Geo. Williams the caterer, was prepared to serve all who were present. But despite the bunglesome manner in which the supper part of the programme was carried out, there was no quarreling, no loud complaining, no manifestation of ill-feeling, no harsh censure, for the gathering was a harmonious one, surpassed by no former reception excepting possibly in its *tout ensemble* that of the Waverly Club given years ago at Marini's Hall, and only in the point of toilets, the one given eight years ago where sudden darkness came upon the scene.

Among the distinguished persons present were Senator and Mrs. Bruce, and their guest Miss Church of Tennessee, Judge M. W. Gibbs of Arkansas, Col. Robt. Harlan of Ohio, Hon. D. A. Straker and lady of South Carolina, Hon. R. B. Elliott and lady of South Carolina, Prof. J. P. Sampson, Hon. J. E. O'Hara of North Carolina, T. Morris Chester Hon. J. Henri Burch of Louisiana, Hon. John R. Lynch of Miss., Hon. J. T. Rapier of Ala., J. W. Pope of Boston, Mass., Hon. H. J. Brown lady, and daughter of Baltimore, Md., Peter Joseph of Mobile, Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Capt. Paul of the State Guards, of Richmond, Va., Capt. Madison Davis and W. A. Pledger, of the *Atlanta Blade*, Hon. G. W. Witherspoon, of Florida.

Of the others from abroad were Philadelphians, Joseph Hill, Mr. Gaff Davis, Mrs. Winnie Rhelms, Mrs. Stidham, J. P. Osborne and lady, Mrs. Andrew F. Stevens, her sister Miss Dora Cole, Mrs. Emanuel Jones, Misses Dora Kennedy, Harvey, Anna Jones, Inez Cassey and Hennie Edwards, Mrs. Harriet C. Louden of Pittsburg Pa., Mrs. Callie Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Brooks of Brooklyn N. Y., G. W. Dennis of San Francisco, Cal., Mr. Walter Thomas and lady, Miss Jakes of Baltimore, Mr. James Jackson same city, James Dean of Florida, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Oliver of Richmood, Va., Miss Gibbons, and Mrs. Alice Scott of Charlottsville, Va., Miss Cole of Richmond, Alex. S. Simmons, Mr and Mrs. T. A. Ridley, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lewis Mr. Chapp lle of Boston, Mass. the Misses Georgona and Rebecca Downing of Albany, N. Y., Edward A. Randolph of Richmond, P. F. Baltimore, of Troy, N. Y., Jos. T. Seth, R. E. D. Venning, Mr. Early of Harrisburg, Pa., Mrs. Howard Erb, J. M. Ratcliffe Miss Ada Bowers of N. Y, and F. Hill, Wm. Stenard, Miss C. Day, Jacob Day, Jr., and Miss S. L. Ritter of N. Y., and Mrs. Alston of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Of these resident here, besides the members of the club, were Mesdames Holland Messer, J. A. Johnson, H. Johnson, Montague, Estren, T. S. Keley, Harlan, J. C. Nalle, Black, S. W. Lewis, Dunmore, Montague, Messer, G. D. Johnson, A. Blondin, J. G. & Marshall, Wall, Chas. Murray, W. H. Smith, A. T. Augusta, Misses Carrie Lewis, Gussie Black, Louisa and Emma Smith, Katy and Lucy Moten, Mary J., Chanie, and Emma Patterson, Montague, Mary Nalle, Frankie Martin, Maggie Lewis, L. Smith, Jackson, Blanche V. Washington, Anna Syphax, and Mrs. Elias and daughter of Newport R. I.

Among the noticeable toilets were those of Mrs. T. A. Ridley of Boston, who wore white satin golden lace trimmings, Mrs. Lewis blue satin, Mrs ——, a wine color silk, Mrs. Ex-Senator Bruce, black silk velvet, white lace ornaments, Miss Dora Cole, cardinal silk *de chambre*, Mrs. Willie Montague orange color satin, Miss Inez Cassey a pink satin, Miss Georgiana Downing, a blue silk, Miss Anna Syphax, a blue seal silk.

The scenes in and about Tallmadge Hall attracted general attention of passers by, as the guests arrived and departed. Any tardy pedestrian who noticed the numerous carriages in waiting from 2 a. m. Tuesday morning until the hour of closing, would not have erred in at once concluding that one of the grandest entertainments for which Washington is famous was in progress.

The guests, one and all, will take away no souvenir more enduring, none more invaluable, none more beautiful than the remembrance of the brilliant reception of the Welcome Club.

—The Old Folks Concert on the 17th and 18th of Feby. was a grand success—cleared about $200. It was repeated by request March 7th with another grand success. The fair will open on the 15th for the benefit of the new church enterprise, during which time the sale of tickets for the grand sacred concert and presentation of the Silver Tea-Set, will be sold by the members and friends. There are five thousand tickets now in the field, and three thousand yet to be distributed. The trustees and their pastor hope to clear by these enterprises not less than from $1000 to $1500 during the month of March.

Three or four Bishops are expected to be present at this presentation on the 31st of March, and other distinguished Divines. The Doctor's motto is "All at it and always at it." He declares that this flag never goes backward, and his only word is "bring up the men"—No such word as "fail." "Labor omnia vincit." The Harpers expected to be in the fair. The third concert opened by lecture by J. W. S. subject: Effect of Fear and Immagination, was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He will repeat it by request at a recent date.

Snuff or dust of any kind, and strong caustic or poisonous solutions aggravate catarrh and drive it to the lungs. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures catarrh by its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties. Each package prepares one pint of the Remedy ready for use, and costs only fifty cents. Sold by druggists. So positively certain is it in its results that its former proprietor used to offer a standing reward of $500 for in case it would not cure.

—Miss Ruth R. Murray was called away to St. Louis Mo. to attend the funeral of her venerable mother who had been residing there with her son P. Houston Murray.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1881.

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Washington ..... G. B. Anderson
" ..... G. W. Renfro.
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LOCAL.

—Societies and Churches desiring local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—Mr. George W. McWill leaves for Chicago Sunday night.

—The Capital City Guards looked very fine on the Avenue March 4th.

—The public schools were crowded with visitors this week, and the teachers treated them with marked respect.

—Mr. David Catlett has removed his barber shop to 1505 11th Street, near P, n. w.

—Every person who has a cold "took it at the inauguration"—better had "took" something more profitable.

—The Cadets from the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institution made a novel appearance at the inauguration, being mixed with Indians.

—The American Missionary Association will send forty young ladies to Howard University next autumn to be educated.

—Lincoln Memorial Congregation church had its first celebration of the Lord's Supper last Sunday night, the pastor, Rev. S. P. Smith, officiating.

—Buy drugs of Beller, cor. 16th and M sts. n. w.

—Rev. John H. Brooks of the 5th Baptist church has been quite unwell for several days.

—Miss Hattie J. Chase, of New Haven, Conn., is in the city the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Eliza Chase, 407 O Street, n. w.

—Miss Briggs is making the metric system a special feature in the Miner Normal School. She is a model teacher, and an ornament to our public schools and our race.

—Rev. J. Anderson Taylor returned home Monday.

—Miss Fannie Adams of Boston, Mass., returned home Tuesday.

—LODGINGS for *two* gentlemen, near St. Luke's P. E. Church on 15th st. Inquire of the Editor of the ADVOCATE. tf.

—H. E. Barnett, Esq., and Miss A. W. Harris of Warrenton, Va., spent inauguration week in the city.

—For drugs etc., go to Beller cor. 16th and M sts. n. w.

—Union Bethel Fair opens on the 15th inst., in the Hall, continuing through the month.

—It would be quite an improvement if at private entertainments and receptions introductions were more general.

—Mrs. Emma Elias and daughter, of Newport R. I. at Mrs. Wm. Guinn's

—Miss Mary Jeffrey of New York a guest of Mrs. Dr. Crummell 1522 O st. n. w.

—The Mission Sunday School, 14th and C sts. n. e., will hold their first anniversary at Israel Church, cor. 1st and B sts. s. w., on April 3rd, at 3 p. m. On this occasion the Sunday Schools in the eastern and Southern sections and expected to be present See further notice.

H. J. McCoy. Supt.

—Among visitors not previously reported were Mr. Wm. Stanard, of Pittsburg, Pa., Miss Ella Moffett of New York, Miss Emelia Jones, of New York, the guest of Mr. Jas. T. Jackson, John Armstead, of Philadelphia, Pa., at his brother-in law, J. W. Cromwell; his son W. H. F. Armstead, of New Jersey, at Jerome A. Johnson's; Edward A. Randolph, of the Richmond, Va. bar the guest of his friend Samuel Jackson on K st.; Mr. J. H. Oliver and wife at Mrs. P. F. Robinson 1545 M st. n. w., Joseph H. Gover of Boston Mass., at Mr. W. H. Butler on N st. and George H. White of the same city at Mrs. Robt. Thompson: Dr. Miller and wife of New York at Mrs. Peck's 810 M st. n. w., Alfred S. Pryor of Petersburg Va. at Mr. J. W. Cromwell's 1511 P st. n. w., Miss Cassie E. Day, Jacob Day, jr., and Miss S. Louise Ritter of New York guests of Mr. C. A. Lemar and J. H. S. Parker.

—A sister at the covenant meeting in the 5th Baptist church Thursday night last attempted to tell a dream which bore no relation to anything terrestrial or celestial; after she had been tragically relating her strange dream for half an hour with no apparent notion of stopping, Deacon Thornton cut her short, reminding her that the church was crowded by others who wished to say something.

—The card party given by Wm. E. Matthews, esq. Wednesday night was a very enjoyable affair. The supper was served by a caterer from Baltimore and the spacious parlors of Mr. and Mrs. Murray 821 14th Street n. w., were thronged until a late hour with a congenial and brilliant company.

—The funeral of the late Emmett Burrell took place last Sabbath in the presence of a large concourse of friends and relatives. Revs. Bouldin, Field Cook and Ross officiated. Remains were interred in Graceland Cemetery. Social Lodge of Masons and Washington Cadets, of which deceased was a honorary member, attended in a body.

Obituary.

Mrs. Amy Hunter after a brief illness, she expired at her home in Norfolk about 9 o'clock a. m. on Saturday last, and was buried by her Society, St. Lukes, on Monday 7th inst. in grand and orderly style, being as fine an occasion of the kind as we have seen here during many long years. She was in her 69 h year of her age, and some 40 years a member of the Old Bank Street church, Portsmouth.

—At a meeting held in Portsmouth, Va. last Monday night Mr. J. W. Cromwell was elected delegate to attend the colored convention to be held at Petersburg next Monday.

—Go to Beller for drugs, cor. 16th and M sts. n. w.

VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILWAY.

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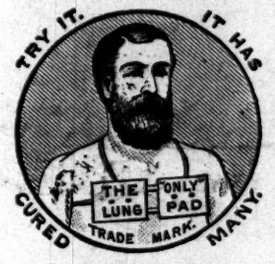
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